REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 8,147.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
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Line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "AGRA," 1,906 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. C. Sim, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 20th March 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	March 1875.	Leaves Negapatam	April 1875.
„ Carwar	20	„ Pondicherry	2
„ Mangalore	23	„ Madras	4
„ Cannanore	24	„ Masulipatam	6
„ Tellicherry	24	„ Cocanada	6
„ Calicut	25	„ Vizagapatam	7
„ Beypore	26	„ Bimlipatam	8
„ Cochin	28	„ Gopalpore	8
„ Alleppy	28	„ False Point	9
„ Tuticorin	28	Arrives CALCUTTA	11
„ Colombo	29		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontiana, Atcheen, Tradang and Meloeroe Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Mayne, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th March, 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	March 1875. 19	Leave BUSREE	April 1875. 7
„ Kurrachee	23	„ Fao	7
„ Gwadur	25	„ Bushire	9
„ Jask	27	„ Bahrein	10
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Linga	14
„ Linga	30	„ Bunder Abbas	16
„ Bushire ..... April	1	„ Muscat	18
„ Fao	3	„ Kurrachee	23
Arrive BUSREE	4	Arrive BOMBAY	26

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Mayne, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th March 1875, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd March 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. BUSSREE, 791 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Smith, as above on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Hurnee.	Dewghur.
Boria.	Malwan.
Bulnagheree.	Vingorla.
Jeytapore.	Goa (Panjim) and
Viziadroog.	Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dorat, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on SATURDAY next, the 20th March at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder:—

Hurnee.	Vingorla.
Ratnagherry.	Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£72	£15	£4	Via Brindisi.
Suez	36	25	8	
Port Said	35	24	8	
Messina	30	24	14	
Naples	30	24	14	
Leghorn	30	24	14	
Genoa	30	24	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ASSIRIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th March, 1875.
"EGYPTIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"SUMATRA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rate of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave last week in March.

THE fine S. S. "HUTTON," 2,240 Tons, by W. Hodgson, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck for First-class Passengers only (and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs, she carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROO & Co.

Bombay 2nd February 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	March.	
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson.	2589	400	23d—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. S. Gbuy	3128	600	29th—Southampton.

Apl 1.

KASHGAR	G. J. Babot	2609	450	5th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson	2984	450	12th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	19th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3270	600	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st March 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 23rd March 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GWALIOR (2,725 tons and 450 H.P.) Capt. N. W. Haselwood, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 20th March 1875

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th March 1875.

WILSON LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—INTENDING PASSENGERS are informed that the

Screw Steamer "HINDOO"

will leave positively on the 24TH MARCH, full or not.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,

Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

HINDOO	3,257 Tons	—	24th March.
YEDDO	1,808 „	about	7th April.
RINALDO	1,840 „	„	20th „
NAVARINO	3,356 „	„	30th „

THE above first-class Steamers will have despatch about the dates mentioned and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Their Cabin accommodation is unidships and is fitted with every convenience.

Special attention is called to the HINDOO and NAVARINO, which are new and magnificent vessels, built expressly for the Indian Trade.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

TO SAIL ABOUT 30TH APRIL 1875.

CALEDONIA S.S. CAPTAIN SIDEY.

1,595 Tons nett register, 424 H.P., nominal.

HIGHEST CLASS AT LLOYDS.

THE fine Steamer CALEDONIA well-known in the Atlantic passenger service will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool about the 30th April. This Steamer is of the highest class and having full powered engines, is expected to make a quick run homewards.

The Caledonia has very superior accomodation for Fifty Seleon Cabin Passengers having large state Cabins with two berths in each, and is fitted in the most complete way with Baths and all other conveniences. The steamer will carry a Doctor and Stewardess, and has an efficient staff of Stewards.

Rate for Passage to Liverpool 50 guineas.

For particulars and passage, apply to,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE,"

1,551 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of GOODS per S. S. CLIVE, from LIVERPOOL and LONDON, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods.

No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer, unless the same be previously passed by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 15th March 1875. Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. DUNA, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods.

No claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents, s.s. Duna.

Bombay, 15th March 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S.S. YEDDO, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th March 1875.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals. Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

10 Bales Grey Shirtings,
7 Cases Turkey Red Cambrics, 28 yards.
On account of Jetha Dosa—
5 Bottles Quicksilver
On account of the concerned—
5 Bottles Quicksilver,

AUCTION SALE OF ROSIN.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. Will sell by Public Auction at Elphinstone Dungaree, Godown No. 8, the unreclaimed on account at the risk of Adamjee Bhyjee and Jeevujee Mohmed Khan:—

276 Barrels Rosin.

AUCTION SALE OF BYMBRO WELSH HARTLEY COALS.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

About 1200 Tons Bymbro Welsh Hartley Coals ex-Staffa.

Purchaser will have to pay a deposit of 25 per cent. and commence taking delivery of the Coals from alongside the ship at the rate of 100 Tons a day at their own expense and risk.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th March 1875.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No 6, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a Landed Property at Osmercarry near County Jail, Bazar 1st Street.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises by order of Anon Samuel Ebejee Varoolkar, the Mortgagee, on account and risk of the Mortgagor Yatoo Pothajee Awaskar Mistry (since deceased), all the right, title and interest of the said Mortgagor, in all that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, built thereupon, at sale at Osmercarry 1st Street, near County Jail Bazar, admeasuring 1½ square yards or thereabouts, and bearing formerly Municipal Assessment No. 19, and now No. 25, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by a public passage, on or towards the west and north formerly by the house of Mahratta Nanajee and now Trustanjee Chandoo, and on or towards the south by the Public Passage or Road.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale, and for further particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the Rooms of the Undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Two nearly new English-built Brougham, by E. Kesterton and Davis.

Ditto A Landau Sociable, a Mail Phaeton Buggy, a very light new Paimpoin Office Shigram.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,

Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 18th March 1875.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Room, No. 13, Apollo Street, First, the valuable household furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman, consisting of carved, circular, camp and side tables, arm, easy and drawing room chairs, sideboard, tanpoys, pier and dressing tables, reclining couches, chiffonier, cupboards and presses, wardrobe, a 15 days' clock, hanging, argand and table lamps, a small iron safe with Chubb's lock and keys, by J. Lord & Co., carved four posts bedstead with mattrasses, pillows, and curtain, a rosewood semi-grand piano by Erard, carpets, sheets of drawers, toilet glasses, pore-lain, glass, portmanteaus, plated-ware, dispense and other articles, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th March 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY. No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of Kerosine-oil, Chandeliers, Bronze Hanging and Table Lamps, Wall Lamps, Brackets, Reading-room Lamps, &c.

On SATURDAY next, the 20th instant, at 1 P.M. precisely, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by public auction at their Room the following varieties of lamps and furniture:—

An invoice of 2-light chandeliers, brass and bronze hanging lamps of various sorts with round burner, bracket and wall lamps, library, reading and drawing-room lamps, table lamps with shades, spare founts for globe lamps, spare chimnies, rings, cotton wicks, 3-light hanging argand lamps, &c,

10 Cases Chimnies for round wick burners, sizes 3-8, 5-8, and 1 inch.

15 Cases Chimnies for flat wick burners, sizes from 3-8, 5-8, and 1 inch.

The above Lamps are now on view, and Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. recommend to Merchants and Gentlemen to come and inspect the same.

Lots of Furniture belonging to an European Gentleman, the same consisting of blackwood carved conversation couches, carved round and pier tables, book-shelfs, blackwood full carved cradle, dressing and washing table, perambulators, dining tables, drawing-room chairs, American bobs chair, iron bedstead, American chairs, easy chair, &c., &c.,

On account of consignment, per s.s. Archie.

M. P. W., F. W. H. N.—1—10—10 Cases 250 dozs. Eau de Cologne.
11—14—4 do. 48 do. do.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th March 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LIVERPOOL AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE fine fast Steamer ENMORE, 1,763 Tons Register, Captain Holman, will start positively on SUNDAY, full or not full. Has comfortable accomodation for a few Passengers.

Fares:—Liverpool, Rs. 400, Suez, Rs. 200, Malta, 250, without Wines.

Apply to

McCULLOCH, BROWNE & Co.,

Agents.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Steamers and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

FOR SALE, a POWDER MAGAZINE, measuring 13 feet 10 inches long, by 7 feet broad and 6 feet deep, to be seen on board the s.s. Yeddo.

For further particulars, apply to

W NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th March 1875.

NOTICE.

BURJORJEE NUSSERWANJEE. VICTORIA TOY-SHOP.

No. 7, Meadow Street, Fort.

EMPORIUM OF NOVELTIES.

Being desirous of closing business, the undersigned has decided upon disposing of his Stock on the "Art Union Principle" by allottinr two tickets for a Rupee,

Each person will, by this arrangement, have two chances and for each chance he may get a valuable prize.

Commencing daily from 12 a.m. till 7 p.m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that HARRY HOUGH, of No. 10, Palmer Street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales in Australia, Gentleman, deceased, died on the 5th day of July 1874 at St. Vincent's Hospital in Sydney, aforesaid and Letters of Administration with the Will (and Testament annexed) of his Estate and Effects were on the 13th day of March 1875, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to FREDERICK YORKE SMITH, one of the Solicitors of the said High Court, as Attorney to THOMAS WALTER and ANDREW HARDIE McCULLOCK, the Executors named in the said Will. All persons having any claim against the Estate of the said Harry Hough, are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims in writing will in one month from the date hereof to us at our Office, at 12, Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, at the expiration of which period the said Frederick Yorke Smith will remit the assets of the Estate of the said Harry Hough, deceased, to the Executors aforesaid in Sydney, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.—Dated this 17th day of March 1875.

FLETCHER, SMITH.
Attorneys to the Administrator.

SEEDS PACKED FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

ONLY BEST QUALITY SEEDS KEPT.

SUTTON'S ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS
SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMATES,
TRADE MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.
PRICE LISTS POST FREE.
ALSO
SUTTON'S GRASS SEEDS FOR ALL SOILS,
AND
SUTTON'S HOME-GROWN FARM SEEDS.
Prices and full particulars on application.

SUTTON & SONS,
READING, NEAR LONDON, ENGLAND.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. F. KHORY, Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, may be CONSULTED at his Dentistry in No. 23, Rampart Row, above Badham and Co., opposite to the Floral Fountain.

Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Vulcanite, or Celluloid Plates.

FINE ASTRINGENT TOOTH POWDER, for removing acidity of the mouth and strengthening the weak gums and loose teeth, prepared by Messrs Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Druggists of London, and packed in patent capsuled bottles after the formula of Dr. C. F. Khory, Surgeon Dentist, may be had at No. 23, Rampart Row, above Badham and Co.'s opposite to the Floral Fountain, Fort. Price per bottle One Rupee; per dozen bottles Rs 10.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a CLERK who understands BOOK-KEEPING and is willing to be generally useful Apply to W., Care of the *Bombay Gazette*, Office.

TO BE SOLD, an OPEN CARRIAGE, and PAIR of AUSTRALIANS (Sound) Turn-out complete or separate. X. Y. Z., The Printer.

SECOND-HAND, a 14-inch Dumpy Level with silver ring compass by Elliotts, complete. Cost Rs. 250. Price Rs. 150, to on are quick sale. Apply G. N., at this Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a well furnished BUNGALOW "WOODLAND" at Matheran for the season. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

Cadre 2nd Bombay Cavalry and Adjutant Poona Horse.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market,

YARROW & HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £260 to £350.
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £420.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,040
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.
Draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Contracted for.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,

Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

PALE TONIC BITTERS,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.

"VAUGHAN-JONES'" CELEBRATED ORANGE BITTERS ("Standard" Brand);—See Name and Address on Bottles,

Are a fine tonic, very fragrant, and a delicious favour. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

First and Second Cls e Passengers Return Tickets and Return Tickets for Horses ISSUED on SATURDAY, the 20th March, and intervening days will be available for return on any day up to, and including MONDAY, the 5th April 1875.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th March 1875.

LAHORE GREAT ENGLISH DERBY SWEEP.

TICKETS—10 RUPEES.

The Winner to take half:—

2nd Horse	5-16
3rd „	3-16

To close the day before the Race.

The result of Drawing will be published in the Indian Newspapers. Application and Remittance to be made to the Honorary Secretary, Lahore.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH DERBY SWEEPS, 1875.

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs—50 (One Hundred) each.
No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (Ten) each.
WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN
On 21st MAY.

Applications and remittances to be made to the
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweeps, Umballa.
N. B. Please write Legibly.
Full particulars every Tuesday.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital Rs. 6 000,000; Revenue Rs. 1,700,000.
Existing Assurances over Rs. 44,95,620.
Invested Funds, exclusive of the Value of sums Reassured Rs. 6,500,000.

The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to

Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

FIRST CLASS HORSES AND PIANO.

"OTHELLO," 6 year old, Waler 16-2½, black, very handsome, powerful, &c., well bred, steady in harness, good mouth and seldom, fast trotter, sound, grand Broughton Horse. Rs. 1,500.

"SNOWSTORM," 6 year old, Waler, 16 1½, dapple grey, black tail, and points very handsome, well bred, good tempered, steady, good mouth and action sound.

"LUCIFER," 6 year old, Waler, 16-1½ very dark chestnut, very good match to the above in length, and general carriage, same quality, but rather more powerful, good tempered, steady, good mouth and action, sound, a magnificent pair of Horses. Rs. 2,500.

All three horse have been 15 months in India.

A Semigrand Solid Mahogany Piano by Collard, brought out 18 months ago at a cost of Rs. 1,450. Price Rs. 1,100.

The above is the property of J. Hunter Blair, Esquire, C. S., whose family is proceeding to England.

For further particulars, apply to

TAYLOR & Co.,
Mount Road, Madras.

PROSPECTUS OF THE GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE.

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

25,000 TICKETS AT Rs. 2 EACH.

Rs. 25,000 to be given away in Prizes, and the balance to be invested in Guaranteed Railway Shares, for the benefit of those Railway employés who belong to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.

101 PRIZES.

1	Prize of Rs. 8,000		4	Prizes of Rs. 100	
1	„ „	3,000	6	„ „	75
7	„ „	1,000	10	„ „	50
4	„ „	500	11	„ „	40
4	„ „	250	11	„ „	30
4	„ „	200	14	„ „	20
4	„ „	150	20	„ „	10

Due notice will be given of the Drawing, which will take place at Allahabad, as soon as all the tickets are disposed of. Tickets can be obtained from any of the members of the Executive Council, G. Gabgran & Co., Commission Agents, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Bombay, or the General Secretary.

F. T. ATKINS,
15, South Road, Allahabad.

N. B.—Applicants are requested to write their address plainly so as to prevent mistakes.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for

SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.

Are the only Pills which contain

LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially Biliousness.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul, and they are

EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE, MURRAY AND LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE HANDKERCHIEF, At the TOILET, And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay, Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta.
Sub-Agents—IBRAHMJEE and BIFTOOLA, Nos. 17 and 29 near Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZER, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Re. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the sole right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 17TH MARCH 1875.

REUTER'S telegram of this morning has not come in up to the time of writing, but from private sources we learn that the Liverpool Cotton Market opened quiet but steady at unchanged prices both on the spot and to arrive.

Yesterday's market was dull with sales only 8,000 bales, but the smallness of the figures is to a great extent accounted for by the new system adopted by the Association of reporting only actual transactions, excluding deliveries direct to Spinners, which were formerly included in the returns.

The American figures now stand as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873
Four days' receipts	27,000	36,000	42,000
„ Exports to U.K.	20,000	29,000	23,000
Total rects. since 1st Sept.	3,068,000	3,266,000	2,919,000
„ Exports to U. K.	1,297,000	1,278,000	1,213,000

Piece Goods in Manchester show no change of any kind. The tone of the market is quiet but steady and prices are unchanged in every way.

Silver had advanced to 57¼d per oz. yesterday, which perhaps accounts in part for the continued firmness in STERLING EXCHANGE here, rates being 1-32d higher all round. A moderate amount of paper only is offering but the Banks show greater willingness to sell. We quote:—

Bank bills, on demand	ls. 10 1-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight....	ls. 10¾d	„
Credits 3 months' sight ...	ls. 10 7-16d.	„
Documents 3 months' sight,...	ls. 10 15-32d.	„

On Calcutta quotations are still unaltered. GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady, a moderate business having been done at current figures, say:—Fours Rs. 102 3/8; Fours and a half Rs. 103 3/8; Fives and a half Rs. 109¾.

In the SHARE MARKET there has been no actual change. The tendency is very dull a general want of confidence being apparent amongst buyers, but irrespective of this feeling the leading shares are now at a very reasonable level even for this season.

For COTTON a steady enquiry prevails at unaltered prices. Mowa has been bought at Rs. 198½ to Rs. 199; Akote at Rs. 197. to Rs. 198; Dhollera at Rs. 191; Good Fair Omrawuttee as Rs. 192; Ginned Broach at Rs. 232 per candy Yesterday's receipts were 7,516 bales, making 33,744 bales for the four days.

FREIGHTS show no change. By Canal steamers £2 is the quotation and by sailing vessels £2 to £2-5. per ton.

PIECE GOODS have not altered in any way.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nom. value pch.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	6 p.ct.	Agra Bank	188
22,000	1,000	all	7½p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	9p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	710
8,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras ...	1,180
20,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	200
40,000	125	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	275
40,000	125	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
20,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	116
	250	all	12 p.c.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

25	5,000	2,500	100p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ...	1,500
300	2,000	1,100	50 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	690
100	50	all	18p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.....	360
250	1,000	200	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
250	12,000	12,000	200p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,400
125	1,000	all	...	Bellary	625
155	500	all	60p.c.	Berar Company (New) ...	545
200	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,400
200	250	all	50p.c.	Do New.....	350
1,450	250	all	50p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	1,100
400	1,500	all	75p.c.	Bowar Company.....	700
250	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....	130
500	1,500	all	175p.c.	Colaba Press Co.....	3,800
600	500	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
250	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,050
250	2,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	2,900
300	2,000	1,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	350
300	1,000	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co.....	425
1150	...	1,400	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.....	400
2125	250	250	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	415
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co. L.C.	1,500
120	...	1,500	250 p.c.	Princeof Wales Press.....	1,200
300	500	all	100 p.c.	Sassoon Press Co.....	550
400	500	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	405
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde Land Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.	925
150	250	all	112½p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
650	1,000	all	100p.c.	Vulkart's Union Press Co.	600

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£ 2	218-2	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	244
.....	£20	16 3 16	do.	Do. New £20 Shares ...	128
.....	£10	69-7	do.	Ditto	72
.....	£20	21 12-1	do.	Ditto	32
.....	£100	1,000	do.	G. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
.....	£10	9-9-15	do.	Do. New £10 Shares ..	229

LAND COMPANIES.

14,250	3,000	all	6p.c.	Colaba Land Co.....	1,240
7,500	150	all	...	Trove Land & Pier Co. Ltd.	120
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,150
10,000	1,400	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	165

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

.....	1,250	all	150p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,530
500	5,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,940
300	2,000	575	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,800
1,000	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,100
2470	150	150	10p.c.	Broach Mills	210
800	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,000
2,500	2,000	all	100p.c.	Dharumsey Spinning.....	1,425
1,500	1,250	all	125p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,120
1,800	1,000	all	125p.c.	Great Eastern	1,300
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co.	1,130
750	1,000	all	115p.c.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,175
.....	...	...	800	Khandsih Spinning	1,125
200	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,250
.....	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,000
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's.....	1,300
1,050	1,000	all	200p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,185
4,000	625	all	65p.c.	Oriental	725
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	755
10	1,000	1,000	75p.c.	Sonadevdas Spinning.....	1,120 ex
800	1,000	25	312½ p.c.	Do. Do. 1/4 share	270

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	240p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,740
1,000	50	all	150 p.c.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	200	275 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	120
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	106
4,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g & Co...	18
1,500	500	all	7 p.c.	Preacher & Co	390
.....	125	all	40 p.c.	Viegas Patent Slip Co....	40

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation			
.....	25	124	...	Bank of China.....	1
.....	1	13	Feb. '67	East India Bank	1
.....	2	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 13th March 1875.

Open 428½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	42,627	0	0
Merchandize	1,10,893	0	0
Telegraph	871	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,54,391	0	0

Corresponding w in March 1874.
Open 411 Miles.

Coaching	48,324	0	0
Merchandize	93,893	0	0
Earth Trains	926	0	0
Electric Telegraph	780	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,43,933	0	0
Increase Rs.....	10,458	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE UNION, 311 tons, Captain Ferran, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP BEAUN UMBA 1,179 tons, Captain W. McCann, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Liverpool (October 6th), with a cargo of 1,548 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

THE SHIP, SAVENMAKE, 1,284 tons, Captain John Pritchard, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Liverpool (November 21st), with a cargo of 1,671 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Owen & Okell.

THE BARQUE STAFFA, 923 tons, Captain P. Creugh, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Liverpool (October 12th), with a cargo of 1,255 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. BUSHIRE, 588 tons, Captain J. Smith, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Vingoria—Mr. Hatch. For Harnee—Miss Taylor, and Miss A. Taylor. For Goa—Colonel Luna. For different ports—Sixteen deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Beauna-ba	Pickard	Liverpool, Nov 21.
	Staff	Creugh	Liverpool, Oct 12.
	Beaun Umba	McCann	Liverpool, Oct 6.
17	H. M. S. Jumna	Gordon	Portsmouth, Feb 3.
	Decan(s).	Gaby	Southampton, Feb 18.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Busheer (s).....	Smith.....	Carwar.

The barque Union, Ferran, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The ship Khersonese, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April.
7 Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay.
4 Thomas Bayne, ship, Nelson, from Cardiff.
23 Ellerslie, ship, Peters, from Liverpool.
25 Atalantic, ss, Swanson, from Newcastle.
26 United Service, ss, Wilson, from Sunderland.
26 Clarmont, ss, Peace, from Newcastle.
27 Zareo P. G. boat, Silva, from Mozambique.

Mar. 2 Orconera, ss, Heeckt, from Sunderland.
2 Busser Islam, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
2 Kwang Tung B. M., Elton, from Moccala.
3 Fyen Danish, ss, Paulsen, from Anterp.
4 Teheran, ss, Johnson, from Venice.
4 Capella, ss, Dryden, from Rangoon.
5 Madras, ss, Whatley, from Cardiff.
5 Euphrates H. M. I. T. S., Irvine, from Bombay.
5 Zealot, ss, Best, from Bombay.
5 Eleanor Fatters, ss, Toms, from Swansea.
5 W. H Atkinson, ss, Harland, from London.
6 Baroda, ss, Fentiman, from Venice.
6 Tigre, ss, Brunet, from Shanghai.
6 Remus, ss, Chalmers, from Kurrachee.
7 Waterloo, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
8 Medina, ss, Clark, from Singapore.
8 Australia, ss, Murray, from Bombay.
9 Ladswaty, ss, Richards, from Newcastle.
9 Hamodee, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
9 India, ss, Dodero, from Bombay.
9 Odessa, Russian, ss, Cheretinow, from Odessa.
9 Border Chieftain, ss, Bailey from Colombo.
9 Surat, ss, Burne, from Southampton.
9 Lorne, ss, Butcher, from London.
9 Assyria, ss, Crasci, from Genoa.

DEPARTURES

March.
3 Zareo, P. G. boat, Silva, to Lisbon.
4 Atalantic, ss, Swanson, to Bombay.
4 Fyen Danish, ss, Paulsen, to Batavia.
4 Teheran, ss, Johnson, to Bombay.
4 Capella, ss, Dryden, to London.
5 Euphrates H. M. I. T. S., Irvine, to Plymouth.
5 United Service, ss, Wilson, to Mangalore.
6 Zealot, ss, Best, to Havre.
6 Eleanor Fatters, ss, Toms, to China.
6 Baroda, ss, Fentiman, to Calcutta.
6 Tigre, ss, Brunet, to Marseilles.
6 Remus, ss, Chalmers, to Marseilles.
7 Clarmont, ss, Peace, to Beyrore.
8 Thomas Bayne, ship, Nelson, to Bassein.
8 Orconera, ss, Heeckt, to Rangoon.
8 Australia, ss, Murray, to Suez.
8 W. H Atkinson, ss, Harland, to Colombo.
9 India, ss, Dodero, to Genoa.
9 Border Chieftain, ss, Bailey, to London.
9 Surat, ss, Burne, to Calcutta.
10 Medina, ss, Clark, to Jeddah.
10 Redewater, ss, Richards, to Galle.
10 Odessa Russian, ss, Cheretinow, to Muscat.
10 Assyria, ss, Crasci, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay.
Ellerslie, ship, Peters, from Liverpool.
Nusser Islam, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
Kwang Tung B. M., Elton, from Moccala.
Madras, ss, Whitley, from Cardiff
Waterloo, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
Hamodee, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
Lorne, ss, Butcher, from London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Timor s, 1,965 bundles iron hoop, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
Parana s, 20 cases slates, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Clive s, 1,620 bundles iron hoop, Gaddum and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Timor s, 16 cases stout, Edjee Nusserwanjee.
Walmer Castle, 39 casks paints, Hepteln Allybhoy and Co; 200 barrels coal pitch, Esmjee Adonjee.
Good Hope s, 80 cases stout, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons; 128 cases claret, 20 cases and 1 hg old tom, 1 hg sherry, and 1 hhg port, J H Watson; 24 cases sherry, W Nicol and Co; 2 puncheon spirits and 10 puncheon brandy, E M Settna.
Hindoo s, 39 cases geneva, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 64 cases pale sherry, C Bamirilall and Co; 5 hhgs ale, Nusserwanjee Rhimjee; 115 cases window glass, Amecroodin Fajiully; 40 hhgs beer, Alson, Riebe and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clydesdale, 665 cwts hemp, S S Narielwalla; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Shieve Donard, 700 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Baremarie, 238 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Prince Fredric, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Ardgowan, 150 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Royal Alexandra, 900 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co; 100 bales cotton, The L A and A Co.
Mary Stenhouse, 550 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Charlott Croom, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Cape Verde, 1,000 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Caledonian, 1,200 cwts horns, R Allalbhoy; 100 bales cotton, Campbell, M tchell and Co; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Enmore s, 7 bales hides, R L Southern and Co; 12 bales wool, Roopchund Moolchund; 40 bales wool, Nopjee Inderjee; 60 bales cotton, Madhowjee and Co; 15 bales cotton, Lackmidas Narronjee; 100 bales cotton, The L A and Co; 78 bales cotton, Howjee Pragjee.
Hindoo s, 350 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co; 444 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co; 58 bales cotton, Mahomed Allana.
Dumbia s, 150 bales cotton, Sewjee Lalljee; 100 bales cotton, G-d ms and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co; 100 bales wool, Ke sowjee Poonsey.
Parana s, 864 cwts linseed, Vurdhman Takersee; 100 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten.

FOR LONDON.

Prince Salty Koff, 969 cwts linseed and 33 cwts rapeseed, Ewart, Latham and Co; 99 bales hides, V A S M Sahib and Co; 11 bales skins, Mahomed Mustan and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Frank Carvill, 53 bales cotton, H Classen and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Bialto, 1,700 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co; 400 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Corra Lynn, 3,450 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.
Walmer Castle, 1,000 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Celestial Empire, 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.
Thomas Bayne, 1,000 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Glandower, 200 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kate s, 1,400 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.
John Howard s, 9,932 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Castore s, 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bags coffee, B I S N Co; 150 bales cotton, and 1 bale hides, G Sigg and Co; 300 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 400 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co; 150 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Castre s, 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton Knoop and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.
Tehran s, 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 100 bales cotton, G Sigg and Co; 200 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Kermalo, 150 cwts linseed, Knoop and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Tevan s, 50 bags coffee, 8 cases cardamoms, and 50 bags pepper, F & O Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalia s, 130 cwts sandalwood, M Nusserwanjee Pasha; 14 cwts sharkfins, Merrolly Nuthoo; 7 cwts sharkfins, M Nuthoo; 2 cwts sharkfins, D Doosa; 100 bales twist and 62½ chests opium, E D Sassoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 17.

Tyndall, Lieut, Bombay 66th Light Infantry, on duty, from Poona.
Bergman, Captain, Bengal 19th P. N. I, on Med Cert, from Tullegong.
Beamish, Captain, Bengal 5th Fusiliers, to appear before a Med Board, from Allahabad.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 17.

Heyland, Captain, Bombay 1st Lancers, on duty, to Poona.
White, Ly Surg Genl, Bengal A M D, on duty, to Jubbulpore.
Chadwick, Lieut, Madras 16th Lancers, to join, to Secundrabad.
Bradford, Captain, Bengal 39th Regt, to join, to Dug-hai.—
Mack-il, Captain, Bengal R A, to join, to Gwalior.
Hore, Captain, Bengal 38th Regt, from leave, to Deolalee.
Harris, Colonel, R A, on duty, to Mahableshwur.
Miles, Lieut Col, Bombay 26th Regt N I, on leave, to Surat.
Collington, Major, Bengal R A, to join, to Peshawar.
Gibson, Surg, Bengal A M D, to join, to Allahabad
Rowley, Lieut Col, Bengal R A, to join, to Lucknow.
Reid, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, on duty, to Poona.
Stannard, Surg, Bombay A M D, on duty to Poona.
Sinclair, Surg, Bombay P Dept, on duty, to Kolapore.
Gordon, Lie t Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Bengal.
Lamont, Major, Bengal R A, on duty, to Agra.
Rose, Colonel, Bombay 2nd Queens, on duty, to Deolalee.
Shankwin, Capta n, Bengal 39th Regt, from leave, to Agra.

HIGH COURT.—18TH MARCH.

(Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt.)

LONG CAUSES.

229-74—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass—Joosub Hajee Jaffer v Hajee Goolamohomed—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
326-74—A Framjee—Manockjee Framjee v Dwarkadas Hurgovundas—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.
360-74—Chalk and Turner—Bhecoo Emma v Essoo Emma—Jefferson and Payne.
139-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Eduljee Rustomjee S v Eduljee Hormusjee B—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

61-73—Jefferson and Payne—Goswani Shri Girdhanjee Maharaj v Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Shapoorjeeand Thacurdas.
704-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Bhaichund widow v Ghellabhoy Moteram and another—M M Munshi.
829-73—Remington, Hore and Langley—Parvutibai widow v Morarjee Goculdas and others—Tyabjee and Syani.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

For further direction on Commissioner's Report.

463-72—Shamrao—Fazul Mahomed v Cowasjee Rustomjee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

LONG CAUSES.

215-73—Jefferson and Payne—Suntooka Roopajee v Futna Deosee—Remington Hore and Langley.
210-73—M H Khan—Narrayen Juggonnath v Ramchund Dinanath—Tyabjee and Sayani.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In succession of this Office Notice of the 9th May last, it is notified that as the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 P. M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.
Registered Letters if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3-30 P.M.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Mar. 15	Monday.....	Mar 22
„		„	Mar 29

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below through Trieste is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rate per ½ oz.
	Annas	Pies. Annas Pie
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8 8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9	4 9 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ALLBLESS—Bai Jeerasai, the daughter of Mr. Kavasjee Banonjee Allbless, and wife of Mr. Ardaseerjee Nusserwanjee Mody, died last night at 8-30 p. m., deeply regretted by her large circle of family, her remains will be carried to the Tower of Silence this morning at 8 a. m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WINCKLER—March 1st, at Ramnad, the wife of Edwin Winckler, B. A., Head Master S. F. G. School, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

VERNON-SMITH—BIRD—March 12th, at the Galle Face Church, Colombo, by the Rev. W. Clark, G. A. C. Vernon-Smith, M. R. C. S., District Surgeon, Rakwana, to Caroline Lydia, second daughter of W. C. Bird, Esq.

DEATHS.

DeSILVER—March 12th, at Calcutta, Mr. Henry DeSilver, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. DeSilver, aged 19 years, 8 months, and 8 days.

HOLLINGSWORTH—March 11th, at Guindy, Robert Michael, aged 6 months and 11 days, son of Mr. R. Hollingsworth, Apothecary attached to Government House Dispensary.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCCULIST-OPTICIAN,
AMSTERDAM, AND LONDON.

RESPECTFULLY announces that his experienced Representative, MR. HENRY BETTS, will visit during March and April next, NAGPORE, KAMPTEE, INDORE, MHOW, JUBBULPORE, ALLAHABAD, and other Stations en route for NYNEE TAL, where he will remain from May, till September.

MR. BETTS is furnished with a most complete stock of

MENIST'S
PERFECTED PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES, TINTED LENSES, EYE-PROTECTORS, &c.,

and by judicious selection and adaptation is enabled to benefit every peculiarity of defective, or failing sight.

MENIST'S
12-LENS BINOCULARS, NEW "ARMY FIELD GLASS, PATENT MILITARY METROSCOPE, &c.,
are also available.

During MR. BETTS's absence from Bombay the above may be had of Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., to whose care Letters may be addressed, to be forwarded.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1875.

THE attentive reader of Serjeant Ballantine's speech at Baroda will not fail to discover that the learned Serjeant might easily have said in three hours all he really had to say in defence of the Gaekwar, and will ask with surprise why, as the Serjeant chose to spread his matter out so as to last over three days, and as the natives usually prefer quantity to quality, the speech was not continued for three weeks or even three months. Probably, as the weather at Baroda is becoming hotter every day, and as the learned Serjeant himself assures us that his blood was already boiling in his veins, it was the near prospect of physical exhaustion which made him cut his speech short. There was no other reason that we can think of for bringing to an end a rambling and incoherent discourse, in which the speaker, whenever he grew tired of exercising his ingenuity in magnifying petty discrepancies in the evidence, found relief in savage attacks upon the Police and upon everyone connected with, or supposed to favour, the prosecution, and in earnest protestations of the speaker's own "conscientious" belief in the perfect innocence of his persecuted client. When it is said that no witnesses were called for the defence, it seems to be forgotten that Serjeant Ballantine really called two very distinguished witnesses to character—himself and His Highness Mulharrao Gaekwar. After putting in the statement in which the Maharaja, naturally enough protested that he was unjustly accused, the leading counsel for the defence went on to express his own firm conviction that the unhappy prince was speaking the truth; and we do not know how many times he repeated this solemn declaration of his personal opinion. Now, it used to be a tradition and a rule of the English Bar that a counsel ought scrupulously to refrain from troubling the Court with his own testimony in support of a client's innocence. If the counsel had a strong case, his pious asseverations would be uncalled for; if he had a weak case, and his client were found guilty, an uncharitable world would be likely to condemn either the judgment or the honesty of the lawyer who had sympathized with a criminal. The rule was a salutary one, and it was but rarely broken till Dr. Kenealy chose to make common cause with his client Arthur Orton,—a precedent not to be admired, and one which we should have thought Serjeant Ballantine would shrink from imitating. We do not doubt for a moment the sincerity of the learned Serjeant's profession of faith in Mulharrao; but it seems clear that the climate and the bad company he has been keeping at Baroda must have weakened the force of his once excellent judgment, or he would never have exulted in the display of a credulity which does more credit to his heart than his head.

There would, however, be less reason to quarrel with Serjeant Ballantine for giving way to his feelings if he had put forward an intelligible and consistent theory to account for his belief in the Gaekwar's innocence. If he had but acted on old Mr. Weller's advice, and tried to prove an *alibi* for his client, there would have been something tangible to lay hold of as the case for the defence. But the Serjeant's policy has been simply to hit out wildly all round, and to start half a dozen different and conflicting theories in order to show that the plain story told by the prosecution is not worthy of belief. At one time he hints that no poison was ever given to Colonel Phayre, and that it was only the pummaloe juice that disagreed with him. Then he admits the poison, but contends, in the teeth of the medical evidence, that there was not much of it, and that possibly Bhow Poonakur put it in to frighten the Resident and get the Gaekwar into a scrape, though when Bhow Poonakur was in the witness box the Sergeant did not try to fasten upon him the responsibility of such a crime. Then Rowjee is denounced as the greatest liar in existence, and Nursoo as the greatest hypocrite; and their joint story is supposed to have been fabricated by the police, and to have not a word of truth in it—Nursoo did not find that, said the Serjeant, at the bottom of the well he tumbled into. But Damodhur Punt next comes upon the scene, the Gaekwar's ex-Private Secretary, confidential Minister, and familiar friend; and this man turns out to be a greater villain than either of the others. We should like to know, by the way, if Damodhur's appearance and character have been completely changed since he was arrested along with his master; because, if he has not been transformed by the police, the way in which Serjeant Ballantine and the Gaekwar's Anglo-Vernacular press now speak of him is an indirect reproach to the Maharaja himself—to whom it may be presumed that the maxim *noscitur a sociis* in some degree applies. This man is, however, pre-eminent in cunning and in infamy; and Serjeant Ballantine seems to have finally made up his mind to attribute to Damodhur the credit of having conspired with the police to work out the plot which the latter had prepared with the help of Rowjee and Nursoo. The Serjeant is even half inclined to own that the whole tale of the poisoning is true, so far as the crime is brought home to Damodhur Punt; he is only indignant that anyone should carry the evidence a step further, and implicate Damodhur's master as well as Damodhur himself. The danger of setting up such a defence is obvious. Once admit that Rowjee administered the poison, and it is difficult to refuse credence to his statement that the Maharaja gave him the poison to administer.

Serjeant Ballantine, therefore, does not absolutely commit himself to this or any other line of defence; but falls back upon the resource of denouncing the police in a vague and general way for having conspired with some person or persons unknown to deprive the Gaekwar of his kingdom and perhaps of his life. The Anglo-Vernacular press has since the day of the Gaekwar's arrest consistently upheld this view of the case, and has occasionally suggested that the Commission of Inquiry itself is only an elaborate device for accomplishing the object of this conspiracy. Serjeant Ballantine of course is careful not to attack the Commissioners, but he spares nobody else; and it strengthens our belief in Rowjee's truthfulness when we remember the candid exclamation of that witness—"How could I, a poor man, refuse to do this thing for a lakh of rupees?"—and when we see to what lengths of misrepresentation and calumny an English gentleman, a barrister of high repute, is ready to go for the sake of getting a similar sum of money. Serjeant Ballantine accuses the police of torturing the witnesses till they confessed; but he offers no proof that such a thing was done, though he had the option of calling Salim and Yeshwuntrao, whom the prosecution did not bring forward, and questioning them as to their experience; and he assumes, in spite of the evidence, that Rowjee and Nursoo were placed in communication with one another by the police, and compelled to concoct together the story they afterwards told in the witness-box. But, not content with assailing in this way the characters of the Khan Bahadoors of Bombay and Gujanund Vittul, he makes that "comparatively respectable person Mr. Souter" a consenting party to this vile conspiracy against the Gaekwar. Referring to the episode of the packet of poison found in Rowjee's belt, he says, "I cannot help thinking "that here was a matter in which Mr. Souter "deliberately left a man whom he knew to be "utterly unscrupulous to manage the belt, and "relied upon something coming out of it, and "sure enough something did come out of it." Really, it would appear as if the Serjeant thought he himself and his princely client were the only honest men left in Western India, when he deliberately insults an officer of Government who, whatever faults he may have, has always maintained the character of a high-minded and honourable gentleman, by accusing him of assisting in the fabrication of evidence designed to deprive an innocent man of his fortune and his liberty. Again, the suspicions the Serjeant expresses with regard to Nursoo are most insulting to Sir Lewis Pelly, who, it will be remembered, himself heard Nursoo's oral confession and urged him to take more time to think over the matter before having his deposition written down. Is it to be supposed that Sir Lewis, as well as Mr. Souter, was a party to the plot, and that he remanded Nursoo to the custody of the police in the full knowledge that he would not dare to retract a word of his confession, and with a desire to improve the plot by the introduction of an apparently honest witness who had persisted in thrusting his evidence on the managers of the prosecution? Sir Lewis will not thank the Serjeant for thinking him capable of conceiving and executing such an exquisite stroke of diplomatic art; nor will "the civilized world," to which the Serjeant appeals, be of opinion that, when he despaired of defending his own client, even the licence of counsel could justify him in speaking of honourable men whose duty it had been to prepare the case against the Gaekwar as if they were the vilest of criminals.

Towards the conclusion of his speech, the learned Serjeant, weary apparently of abusing the same people over and over again, paid us the compliment of singling out the *Bombay Gazette* as a paper which has made itself "infamous" by persistently "maligning the unhappy prince" Mulharrao, and "falsely misrepresenting statements and falsely heaping upon His Highness "terms which in England would cast upon the Editor of that newspaper an obloquy from which "he could never escape to the end of his days." We shall certainly not make the mistake of engaging in a scolding match with a gentleman who has practised the art of vituperation for the last forty years, with distinguished success, at the bar of the Old Bailey, a million sterling. There is another expression our regret that Serjeant Ballantine was not more precise in stating what were the words and sentences and articles which have, in his opinion, dishonoured the *Bombay Gazette*. Our writings are on record—*litera scripta manet*—we seek no shelter, as writers in the free and honourable press of England sometimes do, behind the veil of the anonymous, and the law of India provides that any Editor who slanders and falsely misrepresents either prince or peasant may be severely punished. We challenge Serjeant Ballantine, believing him to be an honest man who would not avail himself of the protection of his barrister's gown to do us a deadly injury at the bidding of any of the crew of lying knaves at Baroda who hate and fear us, to make good his statements to our discredit by quoting from the *Gazette* the words which have "made his

TELEGRAMS FOR BOMBAY GAZETTE.

BARODA TRIAL.

BARODA, 17TH MARCH.

Mr. Scoble continued his address all day. It is a masterly resumé of the evidence. He made a strong point by alluding to the episode of the belt, and by dwelling on the fact that the arsenic found in it had been spoken to by Dr. Gray as identical in physical characteristics with the arsenic found in the sediment. He referred to discrepancies in the evidence of witnesses as characteristic of natives, who give general statements instead of observing the accuracy generally found in European witnesses. If the case had been got up, the police evidence would have hung together perfectly, whereas here the differences in minor details are an argument for the truth of the story against the Maharaja.

He vindicated Bhow Poonakur from the insinuations cast upon him by Serjeant Ballantine without any grounds whatever, and denied that Colonel Phayre was under the power of Poonakur or any native. He (Colonel Phayre) listened fairly to all.

Mr. Scoble showed, with reference to the order upon the Fouzdaree for arsenic and the refusal of the Fouzdar to give it without distinct orders from the Maharaja, how natural it was that the Gaekwar should seek to procure arsenic elsewhere rather than permit his name to appear in the Fouzdaree records. He argued against Hemchund's statement in the witness-box and showed that his previous statement was confirmed by other witnesses in the palace.

He contended that there was not a tittle of evidence to show Damodhur Punt's accounts were rotten, and ridiculed the idea that Damodhur Punt could have been afraid of an investigation of his accounts by Colonel Phayre when Colonel Phayre could have no business to examine the palace private accounts.

Mr. Scoble's address closes to-morrow, and the Commission will return to Bombay at once to prepare their report to the Viceroy.

BOMBAY TROOPS HELD READY FOR FIELD SERVICE.

POONA, 17TH MARCH.

Under orders from Government, the following troops are now held in readiness for field service:—

17th Regiment N. I.
1 Company Sappers.
1 Battery of Artillery.
and some Cavalry also.

THE VICEROY AT DELHI.

DELHI, 17TH MARCH.

H. E. the Viceroy arrived by special train at Delhi this morning, at about 8 o'clock, and was received by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, the Commissioner of Delhi and other local officials. A grand procession consisting of about 40 elephants shortly after left the railway station and proceeded along the Queen's, Lothian and Musjid roads round the Jumma Musjid and Chandney Chowk. The procession, in which all the principal officials and native chiefs assembled at Delhi took part, was headed by two squadrons of the 15th Hussars, a Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, two squadrons of the 4th Bengal Cavalry, the Viceroy's Body guard. A squadron of the 4th Bengal Cavalry and another of the 15th Hussars and a Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery brought up the rear. The city roads were thronged with people. Owing to the distance of the railway station from the Viceroy's camp, the procession only proceeded as far as the Lahore gate, whence the Viceregal party was conveyed to the camp in carriages, Royal salutes were fired at different points along the route. H. E. the Viceroy, with the Hon'ble Miss Baring, Capt. Baring, Colonel Earle and others of the Viceregal party reached the camp about 10 o'clock. The weather is excessively hot in the camp.

ALLAHABAD, 17TH MARCH.

Boundary dispute of some importance has arisen between the Governments of India and Burmah. Troops will be immediately despached from Madras to make a demonstration on the frontier. A British regiment will form part of the force. Sir Douglas Forsyth has been appointed to proceed to Burmah forthwith and determine the line which must henceforward define the territorial limits of Upper and British Burmah between the river Salwen and the hills which form its western water-shed. It is said the Nagas are resolved on doing battle with the troops under Colonel Nuttall. Lennar is reported to have been stockaded and that ten other villages have formed an alliance against the invaders. The reception of the Viceroy at Delhi took place to-day and the elephant procession was a great success. The Viceroy is in high spirits, the natives are making every demonstration of loyalty and respect.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE MURDER OF MR. MARGARY.

LONDON, 16TH MARCH.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Disraeli in replying to Mr. Wait, said that the British Minister at Pekin has been instructed to request that a strict investigation be made into the massacre of Mr. Margary at Manwyne; he, Mr. Disraeli, promised to make a further communication to the House as soon as Mr. Wade's report was received.

THE REGIMENTAL EXCHANGES BILL.

LONDON, 17TH MARCH.

The Regimental Exchanges Bill has passed the Committee in the House of Commons. After an excited debate in which Mr. Gladstone took part all amendments were rejected by strict party votes.

EAST INDIA WOOL SALES.

LIVERPOOL, 16TH MARCH.

The Public Sales of East India Wool opened to-day with good competition, and prices on the average showed an advance of about ½d. to ¼d. per pound on the January sales rates. The general opinion is that present rates will probably be maintained in the May sales should the quantity to be offered not exceed 12,000 bales.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 16TH MARCH.

The Bombay Mails of the 22nd ultimo were delivered in London to-day.

Arrivals—Trident and Blenheim.

LONDON, 16TH MARCH, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull.
The London Cotton Market has been dull.
Fair Dhollera, 5¾.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 3d.
8¼ lbs. do.	8s. 6d.
40s Mule Twist	1s.
3 per cent. Consols for account	93⅛
5 „ French Rente 1872	103½
Bar Silver	57½

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 26TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Deccan, Commander J. D. Gaby, arrived in harbour this afternoon with the English mails of the 26th ult. on board. She left Aden on the 10th inst. at 10 P. M. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Major and Mrs Beadon	Captain Remans
Captain Loch	Mrs Eyre, infant and ayah
Two Misses Halliday	Colonel de Teissier
Mr and Mrs Shackell, 4 children and nurse	Captain Lovett
	Mr A Laing
Mrs Macfie's servant	Reverend Mr and Mrs. Little.
Mr J Smith	

FROM VENICE.

Dr Focke	Mr Peel
Mr Scott	Mr Fehwab

FROM BRINDISI.

Major Millar and two daughters	Capt D McLeod
Capt Clare	Mr G Richards
Major Foote	Mrs Pasker, infant and ayah
Col and Mrs Widdicombe	Mr S Parrett
Capt and Mrs Ricketts	Mr F Baring

FROM MARSEILLES.—Mr Jocserand.
FROM SUEZ.—One Lascar.
FROM ADEN.—Sixteen natives on deck.

IN accordance with an urgent request from Government, the Railway Engineers are pushing on their works day and night to enable trains to run from Trichinopoly to Madura, by 9th April in time for the great Madura feast.

TWO Companies of sepoys have the *Pioneer* says, been ordered to Nya Doomka, the civil station of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, to guard against the possibility of any disturbances in that neighbourhood, the Sonthals having shown themselves excitedable of late, as we have already noticed.

A NEW appointment, that of Secretary to the Financial Commissioner in the Settlement Department, has been just created in the Punjab. Mr. Mackworth Young is named as first incumbent. It is not yet known who is to succeed Mr. Young in his present officiating post of Secretary in Ordinary to the same official.

THE *Globe* of Feb. 26 says, we understand that since it will be impossible for the Jumna, Indian troop-ship, to leave Bombay earlier than the 28th March, owing to delay on her outward passage caused by a defect in her machinery, the Crocodile will bring home the troops which were to have embarked in the Jumna, and will leave Bombay on the 23rd March.

THE remarkable prudery of the *Englishman*, in declining to publish a report of the speeches made at the dinner to Mr. Ellis, for fear of violating the sanctity of private life, may, we are told, be very easily accounted for. The *Englishman* had no reporter who could take the speeches present at the dinner, for the simple reason that it has no shorthand writer on its staff.

THE stagnation in promotion that has lasted so long in the Punjab will be greatly increased by the return of the seven following senior officers from furlough:—Messrs. Graham, Mercer, Miller, Moore, Griffin and Beadon. Colonels Hawes and Shortt will retire under the military bonus system, and Mr. T. W. Tolbort goes on two years' leave. The junior civilians are desponding.

THE London manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has received a telegram from the head office at Hong Kong, announcing that at the meeting held there on the 18th Feb. it was decided that no dividend should be declared, and stating that 120,000 dols. at the credit of profit and loss would be carried forward, leaving the reserve fund standing as 100,000 dols., and 35,000 dols. at credit of insurance accounts.

WE learn from the *Bangalore Spectator* that Mr. Lawrence, B.A.L.L., and Mr E. Lovery, Assistant Confidential Clerk, Chief Commissioner's office, have been appointed Munsiffs of the 3rd class and posted to the Nagar division. Both gentlemen are Eurasians and their nomination to these responsible posts will be hailed with satisfaction by the community to which they belong as the harbinger of better treatment and as a proof of that warm interest which should be evinced by Government in the welfare of the Indo-Britain.

THE *Manchester Guardian's* London correspondent understands that Sir Arnold Kemball, who was to have started in a few days for the East, will not probably leave for some weeks. The postponement arises, he believes, from a "difficulty" with Russia, whose co-operation is indispensable for determining the boundary line which is to constitute the Turco-Persian frontier. It is not unnaturally supposed that the Czar has taken unbrage at the cold shoulder which our Foreign Office has given to his proposed Congress at St. Petersburg.

ON representations from the Government, the Governor General in Council has sanctioned an arrangement by which officers of the Settlement Department returning into the ordinary line of the service may be considered extra members of the grade to which, by seniority, they belong. In this way, instead of turning down a man already in that grade, they will be retained as supernumerary to be absorbed when the next vacancy occurs. This will obviate embarrassments and hardships which the existing rules, if strictly enforced, would involve.

THE Bangalore paper states that owing to a defalcation the Stamp vendor in the Doddaballapura Taluq was sentenced, a few days ago, to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20, and the Shrof of the Toomkoor District Treasury, who misappropriated certain contingent allowances, was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50. This misuse of "Contingent allowances" is very common, and probably some other native managers would find their "occupation gone" if the heads of the department would call for accounts all of a sudden.

THE Government of Madras in an order dated 4th ultimo, requested the several Collectors of Districts in the Presidency, to report, after consultation with the leading Native gentlemen of the district, on the desirability of excluding children of the dancing-girl class from such of the schools as are supported or aided from the public funds. The Trichinopoly Municipal Commissioners, we learn from a correspondent, after consideration of the above order, have come to the conclusion that dancing girls should be entirely excluded from *girls'* or *mixed* schools, but that they might be formed into a separate class in boys' schools.

WITH regard to the point raised by Mr. Bullen Smith, at the late debate in the Legislative Council on the Port and Port-Dues Bill, with reference to the definition of the term "high-water mark," it appears that the following alteration has been proposed:—The term "high-water mark" shall mean "the highest point reached by ordinary spring tides at any season of the year." As to the application of Hospital Port-dues, the local Government will be authorized to apply them so as to provide sanitary superintendence and medical aid for the ships in any port to which the proposed Act shall apply and for the seamen belonging to such ships.

At the sitting of the House of Commons on February 25th, Lord G. Hamilton explained to Colonel Jervis that from the 1st of April, 1875, majors of the Royal Artillery serving in India would receive the Indian pay and allowances as recently advanced; that all officers of the British army serving in India are entitled to the pay of their substantive rank; that the officers of the late Indian artillery did receive the assurance that they should "draw the pay and allowances fixed by her Majesty's regulations;" and that the contract system was in force previous to July, 1872, payments being made to officers in command of field batteries, irrespective of their substantive rank.

FRESH discoveries of coal appear to have been made in the eastern portions of the Central Provinces. Mr. Ball, who recently visited Sambalpur, seems to think that the coal fields extend over scores of miles in those parts. They might be easily worked: and at one spot a few miles from the station of Sambalpur, the mineral was "cropping up" above the soil. Indeed the territory seems to be a "black country" of an unusually interesting character. Iron is also found there; and the people in some of the districts might be aptly described as a race of nomad iron workers. Each family, it is said, has its own furnace; and the workers are maintained on the advance system. The consequence is that they are always in debt.

THE new Colonial Force, which is in future to garrison our settlements on the West Coast of Africa, does not apparently "go down" with the Army. The risks are many, and the inducements few; the expenses considerable, and the remuneration, the reverse. If the Colonial Office wants good men, it must make the bait more tempting. £500 per annum would be little attraction enough, considering the nature of the climate, and all the responsibilities of the position. But in one case lately, £300 was the amount fixed upon for an officer who had expressed his willingness to go out to take up important functions. It is to be wondered at that the generous offer was declined with thanks? asks the *Army and Navy Gazette*.

UNDER the new rules published by the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, the experiment has been made at Lahore of putting up for sale the right to sell rum, whether country-made, or of foreign manufacture. It was arranged that only three licences should be issued for Lahore, and the competition for the monopoly was very exciting and brisk. The successful competitors at the auction sale held were the firms of Messrs. Nusserwanjee and Framjee, R. N. Mody and Rutton Singh, who paid between them the aggregate sum of Rs. 13,000 odd.

THESE figures are indicative, either of an enormous demand for rum in Lahore, or of excessive adulteration. The Lahore paper thinks that to make sales pay, either very high prices will be charged, or adulteration will be carried on to a large extent. The Financial Commissioner's expedient has answered better than his most sanguine expectations could have led him to hope it would.

MESSRS. LATEY AND HART, of 142 Gresham House, Old Broad Street, write to the *Times*:—"We notice in Friday's issue of the *Times* a paragraph copied from a paper called the *Englishman*, edited by Dr. Kenealy. This paragraph contains the following statement:—'It is well known in legal circles that Dr. Kenealy, if he had not been disbarred . . . was to have held this brief for the Gaekwar.' Our principals, Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, solicitors, of Bombay, have acted all through this matter on behalf of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda. All the communications were carried on solely between them and ourselves by telegraph, and acting upon our advice they instructed us to retain Serjeant Ballantine, The name of Dr. Kenealy was never referred to, nor was it even thought of by us, and we can only stigmatize the above statement as being absolutely untrue."

WE (*Army and Navy Gazette*) are enabled now to lay before our readers the particulars as to the proposed re-organization of the Royal Artillery. It is intended to form three, not four, new Brigades, one being of Royal Horse, and two of Field Artillery. The Brigade of Royal Horse will be designated the E Brigade, and will have transferred to it F, G, and H Batteries B, and F, G and H Batteries D Brigade; and in future the home establishment will consist of three Brigades, made up of five batteries each, with the following proportion of officers per Brigade, viz.:—Lieutenant-Colonels, 3; Majors, 5; Captains, 5; Lieutenants, 15; Veterinary-Surgeons, 2; with a Ridingmaster, Quartermaster, and Adjutant. The two Field Brigades are to be numbered the 24th and 25th, and will consist of seven batteries each. Twelve of these will be furnished by the existing H. J. and K Batteries of the 1st, 14th, 16th, and 18th Brigades. The Field Brigades on the home establishment will in future be officered as follows, viz.:—By 4 Lieutenant-Colonels, 7 Majors, 7 Captains, 21 Lieutenants, 3 Veterinary-Surgeons, 1 Ridingmaster, 1 Quartermaster, and 1 Adjutant each.

A VERDICT has been returned at last upon the death by fire of the good ship Cospatrick, with four hundred and seventy-six souls. The members of the Court of Inquiry had very little evidence to receive from eye-witnesses of that awful spectacle, for only three men out of all the crew and emigrants escaped with their lives; and only one of these, Mr. Macdonald, had important testimony to give. There was a communication practicable between the fore-peak, where the coals lay, and the fore-hole, by removing two of the upper bulkhead planks; and bearing this in mind, as well as the spot where the fire first broke out, and the rapidity with which it spread, the Court of Inquiry believes that certain of the crew or passengers on that fatal night were marauding for drink or plunder down below, and made their way into the fore-hold through the shifting planks; and that a match, or candle, or lamp wick was dropped amid the inflammable stowage, which was in flames the highly-combustible goods lying there. To such an evil act on the part of some person or persons unknown, the Report attributes the calamity, rejecting the theory of spontaneous combustion, and also that which regarded the boatswain's locker as the place where the flames originated.

WHEN you go home don't live in Pembridge Villas. It is a very nice part of Bayswater, all of which is so dear to Anglo-Indians, but read the following extract from the London correspondent's letter to the *Pioneer*:—

I met a gallant Colonel yesterday whom I had last seen two years ago in India on his way, grumbling, to taste and pass I don't know how much Commissariat beer. He is grumbling still, but on other grounds. He took me home to lunch to lodgings in Pembridge Villas. I could not but congratulate him upon his handsome rooms. They have the drawing-rooms and the floor above, really splendidly finished and large and lofty rooms. He said "Yes, these are niceish rooms and suit us very well, though I think I pay quite enough,—four guineas a week, but I can't stay in a place where I may't have a bloater for breakfast." I asked what he can't be meant, when he replied, "Why, I ordered some bloaters the other morning, when the landlady herself came up and said, 'I believe, sir, you ordered bloaters for breakfast.' Of course I said, 'yes.' She replied, 'Gentlemen no doubt have a right to eat what they like; but in this situation' (she meant Pembridge Villas) 'I can't have it said that parties in my house have herrings for breakfast. And so we've given notice." This is a fact.

THE Lahore paper understands that the Local Government are not quite satisfied with the scale recently sanctioned for the strengthening of the Judicial administration of the Province. The Government of India while sanctioning in full the scale of allowances and the additional appointments proposed to them, it is true adopted the establishment which the Local Government said they required, but by refusing to agree to the money limit asked for by the Local Government, to the jurisdiction of the Judicial Assistants and Commissioners, namely Rs. 1,000, and instead of fixing Rs. 500 as the maximum, has altogether altered the state of things. The Local Government, we believe, contend that had their scheme been sanctioned in its entirety, Commissioners would have been relieved of a great deal of their work, and that thus the distinctions between Commissionerships, now abolished, could be dispensed with; but as the jurisdiction of the Judicial Assistants is reduced by ½ as regards its pecuniary limits, the Commissioners will have as much work as before, and the objects of the Government would altogether fail to be obtained. It is said that the Government have asked either for a reconsideration of the whole question, or if this cannot be conceded, then a modification of the scheme, whereby the appointment of Additional Commissioner may be retained. We notice that Sir Douglas Forsyth was at the last meeting of the Legislative Council to have brought in a Bill to amend Act XIX of 1865, and possibly the Local Government will gain its point as to the Appellate powers of Judicial Assistants, when this Bill is going through the Council.

Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Lord Derby's despatch regarding the proposed conference on the usages of war has been published. It is dated St. Petersburg, the 25th of January (6th February), and addressed to the Russian Ambassador at London. Regret is expressed at the resolution of the British Government, as it would have been desirable that the voice of a great nation like England should be heard in an inquiry of which the object seemed to meet with her sympathies. The Russian project, it is stated, does not propose to introduce new principles of international law. Properly speaking, there exists no international law, but only a *droit des gens* more or less tacitly admitted, some parts of which have acquired force of law by formal treaties—as, for instance, the rights of maritime neutrality. The Russian project proposes only to find out by common agreement the limits of existing laws and customs of war which can be defined and completed so as to receive an obligatory sanction by an exchange of declarations among the Cabinets. However imperfect the rules for regulating the relations between invaded and invaders may be, the Russian Government thinks that by adoption a real service would be rendered to humanity. It cannot see what the weak States would have to gain by giving to war a savage character. The Russian project does not propose to develop the military powers of the great States. These powers exist, and the Conference has not created them. There are only two practical means—first, to prevent conflicts between the great military agglomerations by the political action of the Governments; secondly, to restrict the destructive effect of these conflicts when they break out, and this was the object of the Brussels Conference. The Brussels project adds to the existing rights of national defence only the obligation upon the invader to treat regularly the national defence, when it is provided with an organization sufficient to guarantee that it will conform itself to the laws and customs of war. The despatch says:—"The English Government declares that it will hold to the principles of international Law which have till now regulated its acts, and impose the same obligations on its allies. It would have been desirable that the English Government should have stated which are those principles, and how doubtful points are explained by it and its allies, especially the questions discussed at Brussels; which in fine are the acts of war in the past to guide England's practice in the future. The vagueness of the *droit des gens* which the English Government refuses to clear up by common deliberation will probably not diminish aggressive wars. It seems doubtful that by it the patriotic defence of invaded nations will be protected more efficiously than in the past against the rigour or abuse of force."

LOOK AT THIS PICTURE AND ON THAT!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Sir Wilham Muir's Budget Statement contains the following:—

"Army—The budget (in which there is an excess over last year of £184,000) provides for the continuance of the Colonels' retirement scheme to the same extent as before. On this important measure, which, besides adding to the efficiency of the Army, will be in itself a future financial advantage, the expenditure for the two years 1874-75 and 1875-76 is estimated at not less than £400,000. There have been considerable additions provided for in the expenditure of the coming year, and among them £20,00C for increased pay of Majors Royal Artillery, and Engineers; but they have been partially met by savings and reductions."

This intolerable amount of sack to a penny worth of bread! £20,000 the sum total of the pay to be given for the services of Majors in the Scientific Corps for bread from the first of April next, after getting those services for three years for nothing, to effect a saving of £20,000 a year, while ten times that sum is devoted to the sack of the Staff Corps, i. e., to procure a few retirements and repair the blunders of the military administration, which resulted in the whole army becoming Field Officers.

JUSTICE.

MR. DAVID ELLIS ON THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me a small space in your valuable paper to correct a few statements made, I suppose, by mistake with reference to the Cotton Fraud Commission?

I distinctly stated that, although I had not read the Act, I was sufficiently conversant with the practical working of the same from experience. The word *adulteration* is not sufficiently understood by the Mofussil Courts.

Secondly, I note my name is again brought forward in your issue of the 10th, wherein you confuse the word "cotton" for "kuppas," as the adulteration mentioned in your issue of the 10th was only found in the kuppas and not the cotton.

I say, again, that it will be far better to abolish the Cotton Fraud establishment altogether than be powerless and meet justice half way. We will then have the Civil Court to fall back upon.—Yours, &c.

DAVID R. ELLIS,
Managing Director of the Anglo-Indian Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, (Lt.) Broach.
Broach, 15th March.

THE ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We the poor inhabitants of Parell and its vicinity are very much obliged to you for drawing attention to the road leading to the Parell station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

The only road—an apology for one—was a foot-road leading from Soopareebaug road across the fields to the station. Though we had to paddle along in knee-deep of water during the monsoons, we found it, in the absence of a better one, very convenient during the dry season. But the G. I. P. Railway people, building their locomotive workshops, have now closed up; and we contemplate with terror the approach of the wet season, when our only chance of reaching the station will be through the lane leading to the Albert Mills, which will be rendered inaccessible from its being submerged in deep water during the monsoons.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, we sincerely hope that this will meet the eye of our worthy Municipal Commissioner, who will extend his gratitude if he will take the trouble to satisfy himself about the state of our roads and do something to remedy the evil which we have had to put up with for a long time past. Or, that the honourable member for Parell will take up our cause and represent our grievances in the Town Council, and lastly we beg to solicit the aid of your powerful pen in drawing the attention of the proper authorities to this matter.—I am, &c.

A VOICE FROM PARELL.

Parell, 16th March.

BOMBAY.

THE LATE DR. SEITZ.—We regret to announce the death of Dr. Seitz, M.R.C.S., which took place yesterday at his residence in the Fort after an illness of two or three days.

FOUND DEAD.—An old man, a mendicant, known by the name of Bappoo, was found lying dead on the Musjid Bunder Road. The Coroner made some inquiries into the matter, but did not think it necessary to hold an inquest, and the body was accordingly given away.

HARBOUR ACCIDENTS.—On board the s.s. Timour, on Tuesday last, a native had his right foot severely injured by a piece of bar iron which fell on it. On the same day a labourer, employed on the s.s. Tehran, had his left leg broken by its getting jammed between two bales of cotton. Both men were sent to hospital.

DRUNKEN SEAMAN.—Robert Blackley was yesterday charged, at the instance of Constable Gough, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with having been drunk and disorderly on the previous day. Inspector Killen also charged a man named William Burnell with the same offence. His Worship ordered them to pay a fine of one rupee each.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION.—A seaman of the s.s Tehran named Sheik Ameer, was charged, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, with having in his possession a vinaigrette of the value of Rs. 6 reasonably supposed to have been stolen. The stewardess of the vessel recognized the vinaigrette as the property of a lady who had left the vessel. His Worship ordered the prisoner to pay a fine of Rs 10 or to undergo three months' imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—A Portuguese servant, named Antone Cruz, was brought before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, and charged with having assaulted Mrs. Marks, his employer. The complainant stated that, on the 16th instance, the defendant came into her house, being under the influence of liquor at the time, conducted himself very badly; and on being remonstrated with, struck her. After hearing the evidence, Mr. Morojee sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of Rupees 10, or in default of payment, to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—An inquest was held on the 16th instant, relative to the death of a lad named Gocull Ruttonjee, a carpenter's apprentice, who fell from the first floor of a house, in which he was working, in Hanooman Lane. A verdict of accidental death was given. On the same day another inquest was held on the body of a girl named Khuteejee, who was killed by an accidental fall from a window in her father's house. Yesterday an inquiry was held into the circumstances connected with the death of a girl named Ellen Elizabeth Jobler, who was drowned in a well on the Dadur Road. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

A VAGRANT.—Raymond David, an Italian seaman, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with being a vagrant. Constable Ingram, who was in charge of the case, stated that the prisoner had been twice sent to Jail, on the last occasion for assaulting a native. Since landing in Bombay, he had been a nuisance, and was now but a short while out of Jail. The prisoner made a long complaint to the magistrate and said he wanted to go and fetch his clothes, which were aboard of the American ship Chandos. Constable Ingram stated that the ship had gone to sea. His Worship then ordered the prisoner to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THE SUPERSTITION OF AN "EDUCATED" NATIVE.—The *Indu Prakash* seems to be quite as ready to pander to the superstition of the people of India as to find some excuse for the vices or crimes of Maharajas. In its last issue the public in Bombay are invited to embrace "a rare opportunity of testing the truth or otherwise of horoscopy," and then follows the name and address of some fellow who, the *Indu Prakash* informs its readers, "by the payment of a few rupees," of course, by any one who may be ignorant or foolish enough to give them, will afford his dupe "the opportunity of looking into what is said to be his own past, present and future life." And yet the editor of the *Indu Prakash* sets himself up as a judge of the moral responsibility of the Government of India and assumes to teach his rulers how to act towards Mulhar Rama Balloo was on Tuesday last, for dhoties by false pretence for hearing before day, at the Girgaum that the man was an is convicted on charges at against him. The victims was simple, at the departure of ing discovered some not spectacles but onable rate of nine or parently made of gold, o. In exchange for one orth about two annas, complainant, Rowjee es already mentioned. ntended by the magis- at with hard labour.

A CLEVER THIEF.—A man name arrested by Inspector Thomas obtaining a gold earring valued sentence. When the case was brou Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee yeste Police Court, Mr. Thomas said old offender, having been ten time similar to the one now brough manner in which he defrauded h but efficacious. He would atte the up-country trains, and ha Oriental Mosen, would offer h finger rings for sale, at the rea ten rupees. The rings being ap but really of a brass composit of these valuable ornaments, w the prisoner had induced the Bappoo, to give him the artic Having pleaded guilty, he was trate to six months' imprisonme

THE BONAPARTIST CONSPIRACY.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* gives the following extracts from the re port of M. Leon Re- nault, the Prefect of Police, to the Committee of Inquiry into the election for the Nie re. M. Renault sets out by stating his knowledge th at from the year 1871 the late Emperor had himself o rganized a Bonapartist committee at Paris. Further M. Renault says:—

To the question which infl ences all the others—namely, is there a committe —that is to say, a com- head of the Bonapartist party, between Chiselhurst and mittee which acts as an agent France in the interests of the partisans of the Empire in an impulse to its pro- of the Bonapartist party, give paganda, and directs it with ulty—I answer, "Yes," this committee does ex d its working is a matter of public notoriety. certain that for a long time, in contradistinction to the parliamentary union known as "the Group of the Appeal to the People," there has been an Imperialist committee, whose meetings are held at M. Rouher's house, 4, Rue de l'Elysee, with a certain regularity generally on Tuesday and Friday in each week. When was this committee instituted? Is began its work towards the end of 1871. At the termination of the invasion of the Commune the supporters of Imperial rule were resigned to silence. They had been, as it were, crushed by the weight of public disasters for which the National Assembly had declared Napoleon III. alone responsible, and it was generally believed that the Bonapartist party would not dare to aspire to power and to the direction of affairs in this country for a long time to come. This was not the case. Ever since the last months of the year 1871 the Bonapartist propaganda showed itself in various parts of the territory. This awakening of the Imperialist party was one of the first facts which struck me when I entered in November 1871, on the duties of Prefect of Police. I was not long in being informed that M. Pietri, last Prefect of Police under the Empire; M. Conti, private secretary to the Emperor and formerly head of his Cabinet; and M. Henri Chevreau, Minister of the Interior at the time of the fall of the Empire, were in the habit of meeting pretty regularly at the house of M. Rouher to discuss matters which concerned the general position of their party. I believe I am right in saying that MM. Pietri, Conti, and Chevreau, these first members of the committee, were directly pointed out to M. Rouher by the Emperor. The Emperor was at this time very much occupied by violent attacks directed against him in books and pamphlets against himself, against the members of his family, and against the last acts of his reign. His object in forming the committee over which M. Rouher presided was not only to establish an agency for correspondence between France and Chiselhurst, but also, under the direction of men devoted to his cause, to open a literary and public campaign, in order to counterbalance or to efface the impression which the public mind had received and preserved of the circumstances which accompanied the fall of the Imperial rule.

After giving a history of M. Rouher's proceedings, the report proceeds:—

If any one wishes to obtain a correct view of the working of the Bonapartist party in France, he should remember that M. Rouher possesses in it an almost sovereign power, and that the committee, constituted at first and afterwards deliberative, has never been anything but subordinate to M. Rouher as representative, first of the Emperor, and next of the Prince Imperial. M. Rouher's Cabinet quickly became the centre of all information interesting the Bonapartist party, and thence were despatched all the directions giving them the unity remarked in some of their general movements, especially at the time of the manifestation out the Prince Imperial's majority. The Cabinet is managed by MM Theophile Gautier and Picard. I have heard, but am not certain of it, that M. Gimet, ex Prefect of the Ardeche and Puy-de-Dome, played a leading part in the formation of what does this committee do? At first, as I have told you, the work of the committee especially consisted in the publication and distribution of an immense number of pamphlets devoted to the praise of the benefits of the Empire and its defence against accusations of too just a character. To succeed in its task, the committee sought for persons by whose agency these writings might be more easily circulated. It soon discovered that there were in France more people than it imagined who were at heart Bonapartists, and that their existence was not generally credited. There were many old officials who, being neither supported nor reinstated, were only too happy to find themselves at the disposition of the committee. There were also a number of persons who, not having been employed by the new Government, desired to establish their right to enter into its service, and to be again re-admitted. Others, again, and who, with the hope that the reward would be proportionate to the risk, offered themselves to the committee for the distribution of these pamphlets . . . This clientèle naturally disposed to abide by the orders of the leaders in which it has been accustomed to obey, facilitated the first operations of the committee and soon was itself the cause of extended operations. Thus was the committee occupied in creating and in putting at its disposal an entirely Bonapartist press. The number of its newspapers increased in a very considerable degree and their offices became in the departments so many seats of dissemination for the Bonapartist movement, adding their individuality to that of individuals. Then again began a campaign—a campaign for distributing photographs, portraits, and pictures of all sorts, which seem to have had most important results for the Imperialist cause.

With regard to the Nievre election, M. Renault positively states that the Bonapartist committee had intervened in the election; but he declares that the document produced by M. Girard does not in his opinion emanate from the committee. He thought that the circular in question was rather the work of some Imperialist agent who wished to arrogate to himself the importance of working under the orders of the constituted committee. He declared the committee would never have been so imprudent as to post an address of so dangerous and compromising a description. 100,000 photographs of the Prince Imperial were issued in 1873, by order of the committee, and a second batch of 300,000 after the Bonapartist demonstration of the 16th of March, 1874, at Chiselhurst. The Prefect read (among other papers) an address transmitted by the Prefect of the Oise, in which the Prince was implored to return to his unhappy country, and in which he was assured that his coming of age was fêted by the petitioners, "who burn to see you arrive in our midst to save us, and to cause that prosperity which has been so long waited for to appear once more."

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOP-SHIP JUMNA.

H. M. S. TROOP-SHIP JUMNA, 4,173 tons, 700 H. P., Captain W. E. Gordon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Portsmouth (February 3rd), with 73 officers, 10 ladies, and 14 children, 1,005 men, 111 women, and 182 children. On the 5th February a flaw was discovered in the screw shaft of such a serious nature, that it was found necessary to put into Gibraltar on the 8th, where, after a delay of ten days, the voyage was again resumed. Port Said was reached on the 28th, but owing to the great number of vessels passing through and a furious sand storm it was not until the 3rd March that the Canal was cleared. Two men, and five children died, and four births occurred during the passage. The following is the list of officers:—

2ND. BN. 15TH REGT.
Lieut C J Williams
Maj P A A Twynam, and wife
Maj J W T Moffatt
Capt C E Layard, wife and child
Capt and Bt Maj C J Burnett
Capt H E P Thomas
Capt J H H Keaton
Capt H B LeMottee
Capt E J Singleton
Lieut and Adjt W H Daniel
Lieut W C J Nangle
Lieut M C Brady
Lieut F S Aiden
Lieut A Bowles
Lieut T. G. Shortland
Lieut C G S Pigan
Lieut P G Pogrose
Lieut John Crassle
Lieut Peter Low
Capt A E Trotter, 2nd Lieut L L Steele
Lieut D Chesney
Sub-Lieut J R D Damolle
Sub-Lieut Edwd W Dunn
Sub-Lieut Edwd Henstock, wife and child
Sub-Lieut F S Inglefield
Sub-Lieut A Foster
Lieut and Adjt F T A Hopson, wife and two children
Surg Maj A Mordey, and wife,
Qr-Master C J Knott, wife and five children.
Maj P C Anderson, R A
Vet Surg F M Case, R A
Vet Surg F P Crawford, R A
Lieut T H Woodrow, R A
Lieut C E Ellis, R E
Lieut T Digby, R E
Lieut J Neville, R E
Surg A Brebner, M D, A M D
Surg W S M Price, wife and two children, A M D
Surg F T O Dwyer, M D, A M D
Surg J H Hallight, M D, A M D
Capt D Oliver, wife and two children, Bengal Establishment
Lieut H E Rose, 4th Fusiliers
Lieut M A Close, 11th Hussars
Lieut W J Burke, 15th Hussars
Lieut M Allpey, 15th Hussars
Lieut A E Keckwish, 1-3rd Hussars
Lieut A H Whitewith, 11-6th Foot
Lieut J H Harrison, 1-68th Foot
Lieut A H Phillip, 2-5th Foot
Capt F A Caldwell, 1-11th Foot
Lieut P H Smith, wife and two children, 1-11th Foot
Lieut F W Keader, 1-17th Foot
Capt A E Trotter, 2-9th Foot
Lieut A Dannell, 1-21st Foot
Lieut-Master T F Geoghegan, 2-25th Foot.
Lieut S G Greenway, 40th Foot
Lieut J G Kelly, 44th Foot
Lieut T Corbett, 51st Foot
Lieut J E Lee, 55th Foot
Lieut E C Hill, 62nd Foot.
Lieut W Fay, 63rd Foot
Capt J C Mogue, 73rd Foot
Capt G F Galbraith, 85th Foot
Lieut A W Auckettell, 83rd Foot
Lieut H A Eagar, 83rd Foot
Lieut G F Davidson, 72nd Foot
Lieut G N Atkinson, 88th Foot
Lieut W Crawford, 108th Foot
Lieut T Lay, 109th Foot
Lieut E W Murphy, 109th Foot
Surg G F Richards, A M D.

Surg W S M Price, wife and two children, A M D
Surg F T O Dwyer, M D, A M D
Surg J H Hallight, M D, A M D
Capt D Oliver, wife and two children, Bengal Establishment
Lieut H E Rose, 4th Fusiliers
Lieut M A Close, 11th Hussars
Lieut W J Burke, 15th Hussars
Lieut M Allpey, 15th Hussars
Lieut A E Keckwish, 1-3rd Hussars
Lieut A H Whitewith, 11-6th Foot
Lieut J H Harrison, 1-68th Foot
Lieut A H Phillip, 2-5th Foot
Capt F A Caldwell, 1-11th Foot
Lieut P H Smith, wife and two children, 1-11th Foot
Lieut F W Keader, 1-17th Foot
Capt A E Trotter, 2-9th Foot
Lieut A Dannell, 1-21st Foot
Lieut-Master T F Geoghegan, 2-25th Foot.
Lieut S G Greenway, 40th Foot
Lieut J G Kelly, 44th Foot
Lieut T Corbett, 51

THE KEATING RAJKOOMAR COLLEGE, KATTYWAR.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

(*Calcutta Review.*)

This year the prizes were distributed by Colonel Anderson, the Political Agent, who from the first has taken so warm an interest in all connected with the College, and who now on his retirement is about to relinquish the helm to his successor, Mr. J. B. Peile, formerly Director of Public Instruction, in the Bombay Presidency, who from his position and previous experience will be able to do much for the institution, at the opening of which, by the Governor, he was officially present. The prizes were by no means, as might perhaps have been expected, indiscriminately awarded—to every boy some kind of award—but were few, and consisted of handsome volumes which were evidently valued by the receipients. With the view of exciting some sort of emulation amongst youths whose material future, whether or no they choose to exert themselves, is tolerably certain, a rigid system of marks is kept up throughout the year, and the first boy only in each class obtains a prize. In addition, there were three general prizes open to all, for English-speaking, gymnastics and good conduct; the last was gained by a young Mahomedan, Hossain Mia of Mangrole, who also received another reward as being head of the third class. This is satisfactory as showing that Mahomedans, if properly treated, at all events among this class of boys, can fully hold their own with Hindoos.

Then followed the speeches, consisting of pieces from works, such as Aytoun's or Macaulay's *Lays*, Macaulay's Essays, &c., admirably selected and very well rendered. The pronunciation of the English was in several instances very fair, and all by the emphasis and expression given showed, not only what trouble must have been taken by themselves and their tutors, but also that they understood and grasped the spirit of what they were declaiming. Their memory was something astonishing, the longest pieces being recited without hesitation or prompting. The nervousness one so often sees in English boys, when thus placed in a prominent position, was quite unobservable, all seeming as self-possessed as though nothing special were taking place.

The importance attached to a knowledge of English is noteworthy; all down to the lowest class learn it, and the theory that no one ought to attempt a new language till he is thoroughly well up and grounded in his own is manifestly not acted up to in the College curriculum.

After the speeches the meeting adjourned to the playground, the European officers and gentlemen present joining the boys in a game at rounders, which, and foot-ball seem to be their favourite amusements.

The youths, as a body, appear to afford an excellent material on which to work; frank, gentlemanly, friendly with each other, and respectful to their superiors, they are not forward or too familiar with strangers. When they first came some of them would hardly speak to each other on account of hereditary feuds between their families; many of them are Jhareja Rajpoots, a tribe notorious, not so very long ago, for the practice of infanticide. There is also a sprinkling of Mahomedans whose ancestors were by conquest a comparatively recent importation. In all but religion they have adopted the habits and customs of the conquered. The Kathis, too, chiefly memorable as being the most accomplished thieves of the day and for having given a name to the province, are represented. There are, as a matter of course, no low caste boys, all being able to trace lineage back to a distant period, and some to many centuries.

Each is allowed four attendants, and riding drill being one of the branches of education, horses form a necessary portion of the outfit. The servants are men of the opium-eating Darbaree class, who would invariably much prefer to be at their homes, but who can by no means afford to lose their position by failing to cling closely to the skirts of their young masters; from the very nature of native society they are an unavoidable nuisance.

The interior economy of the College is pretty much as follows:—Rise at 5-30 A. M., at sound of bell; gymnastics on Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; riding or drill on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; lessons on full school days from 8-30 to 12-30, and in the afternoons from 1 to 4. Thursday is a half holiday and corresponds to the military station holiday, which enables the boys often to join with the European gentlemen in their sports.

After 4 p.m. out-door games till dusk, after which reading and in-door amusements till 9 p.m., at which hour all, including servants, must be in bed.

The subjects for study and the hours for each are regularly mapped out, and strict punctuality is observed which disciplines the youthful mind and shows them the advantage of methodical habits. It is quite possible that ere many years the College will possess boys capable of matriculating in the Bombay University, but should a forced residence at Bombay be necessary to enable them to take degrees, no doubt whether it would be worth while exposing them to the temptation of a town life at so early an age.

The programme really desired is, that the minors should enter at about 10 years of age and remain till 18, after which they should spend a year travelling in India, and on their return make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the practical working of government in their own territory, and at 21, assume charge of their estates. This can in no case be fully carried out and fairly tested for another six or eight years at least, as the College only dates from 1871; a few young men after spending about a year at it have already gone through a course of travelling, but none of the minors have as yet attained their majority, and those who are just about to do so entered at far too advanced an age to reap the full benefits. The only obstacle in the way of this scheme is the custom which prevails of marrying about 16 or 17 years old. This is the event of the young Chief's life, and from that time they are in native durbars looked upon as having put off childish things. The return to school and its discipline is, as a consequence, exceedingly distasteful to the boys, their connections and relatives. Some sympathy also may be felt for the young wives, but as there are generally three or four of them, none of whom has either seen or been seen by the bridegroom before the wedding day, it may be presumed that the bonds of effection cannot as yet have been drawn very tight.

Still afterwards keeping the would-be young man in leading strings is entirely opposed to native ideas, and in each individual instance strong pressure from without will doubtless be required.

The College has at present a somewhat hand-to-mouth sort of existence, each Chief paying for his share of actual expense and no more. There is no endowment and no funded property; this is a subject for some anxiety, as from the nature of the institution the number must always be very liable to fluctuate, and should it through any cause ever fall to a low ebb, some difficulty might be experienced in maintaining it on its present liberal scale. Chiefs who have already opened their pockets so generously would not cheerfully entertain the idea of any general fresh subscription for no immediate or tangible benefit, but merely for ensuring a certain future to what seems to them already sufficiently able to stand and take care of itself. Anything at all tending to revive its first unpopularity has to be jealously guarded against; perhaps a certain extra percentage on the monthly account of each boy attending, lumped in his bill, would be as simple a way as any, and the one least likely to be felt of raising a fund which, invested in Government Securities, would gradually establish the College on a splendid considerable.

Enough has been written, however, we hope, to show the reader that here, in old Saurashtra, the land of the sun, as its former name was—a land in which superstition has ever held an easy sway, a land in which till very lately infanticide was an habitual practice and where slavery in some form or other in every third or fourth village may in certain portions of the vast stones of suttees which had now lie seen the mementoes—a revolution for its unsettled state and for the lawless character of its surrounding matter for been established an institution which will richer in hope for congratulation than the noisiest and for the future. Though, under its control, it does not cost the paramount power one anna, being entirely self-supporting; no extra cess is levied for its maintenance; the boys are not turned out from it more conceited prigs, but fairly educated young gentlemen. Good riders and fond of sport, they possess qualities calculated to be pleasing to their subjects and having the desire to do well and govern justly early instilled into their minds, they are not unlikely to succeed. As the branch has been sent so should the tree grow.

The Caviller might say—but to this we think little importance need be attached—that such a course of training may render the young men too independent; that they may lose the ready obedience and respect that has always been accorded to the representations of our political officers, seeing, as they must, that these are but subordinate officials, and not, by any means, the Government itself, as in primitive times they were more nearly considered. Still will they not equally see by their increased knowledge what exceedingly small people they themselves really are, and how even the aggregate amount of all their estates is only a speck as compared with the Empire of Queen Victoria on which the sun never sets.

Also that by making these Chiefs personally acquainted, friendly, and intimate with each other, we are depriving ourselves of a weapon which has always stood us in good stead since the battle of Plassey and the days of Clive and Warren Hastings; we are removing their old distrust of one another, thus rendering them far more fitted to band together for any common object.

The selfishness of the argument is alone sufficient to condemn it, and it is not unreasonable to hope that should any occasion occur in which the whole province is called on to act with one mind, the recollection of their College days and its lessons may decide them on united action in the course of straightforward loyalty to their English suzerain.

It may be that the College has not made homes any happier, that it has excited discord in many, disagreements between husband and wife, or father and son. Of these, fortunately perhaps, we can know but little, there being a wide gulf between us and the inner life of Indian families. Regret it we must, but there should now be a counteracting source of pleasure to the relatives in witnessing the improvement that has taken place in the young Laird, and more than one father has pointed out to the writer, with evident pride, how manly his son was growing up, or what an excellent rider he had become—qualities to them far more worthy of remark than any amount of book-lore.

The Kastinge Rajkoomar College may have cost much money, but the return, we are confident, will be more than cent. per cent. in the increased happiness and better government of Kattywar and Guzerat; and, if this belief, we heartily wish it God-speed.

C. WODEHOUSE.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

KNOWING DOGS.

We are indebted to the *Oriental Figaro* for the following old story as told by the *Spectator*:—The happy thought struck us if only we could get some of the dogs sweet Diana gave to her brother Vulcan and which were so useful about the temple at mount Etna, the thing would be done at once! All the vile ribaldry that is spoken about our hill stations, and their immorality would be silenced and the disgraceful suggestion be forgotten that the Bibles generally in use in those places are those which were printed in Charles the I's reign and which, to Laud's indignation and the printer's loss, contained a new version of the seventh Commandment, that is to say—that in them the *Not* is omitted, and the reading is given "Thou shalt Commit 7th Commandment!" instead of "Thou Shalt not 7th Commandment."

We give the old story as told by the *Spectator*, "The dogs possessed the exquisite property, say the historians, of being able to discern whether the persons who came thither were chaste, or otherwise. They used to meet and fawn upon such who were chaste, caressing them as the friends of their master Vulcan; but flew at those who were polluted, and never ceased barking at them till they had driven them from the Temple. These dogs, were given to Vulcan by his sister Diana, the goddess of hunting and of chastity, she having bred them out of some of her hounds, in which she had observed this natural instinct and sagacity. It was thought she did it to spite Venus who, upon her return home, always found her husband in a good or bad humour according to the reception which she met with from his dogs. They lived in the temple several years, but were such snappish curs that they frighted away most of the votaries. The women of Sicily made a solemn deputation to the priest, by which they acquainted him that they would not come up to the temple with their annual offerings unless he muzzled his mastiffs; and at last compromised the matter with him, that the offering should always be brought by a chorus of young girls who were none of them above **seven years** old.

It was wonderful, says the author, to see how different the treatment was which the dogs gave to these little misses, from that which they had shown to their mothers. It is said that the prince of Syracuse having married a young lady, and being naturally of a jealous temper, made such interest with the priests of this temple, that he secured a whelp from them of this famous breed. The young puppy was very troublesome to the fair lady at first, insomuch that she solicited her husband to send him away; but the good man cut her short with the old Sicilian proverb, "Love me love my dog" from which time she lived very peaceably with both of them. The ladies of Syracuse were very much annoyed with him, and several of very good reputation refused to come to court until he was discarded. There were indeed some of them that defied his sagacity; but it was observed though he did not actually bite them, he would growl at them most confoundedly.

To return to the gods of the temple: after they had lived here in great repute for several years, it so happened, that one of the priests, who had been appointing a charitable visit to a widow who lived on the promontory of Lilybean, returned home pretty late in the evening, the dogs flew at him with so much fury, that they would have worried him if his bed-fellows had not come in to his assistance; upon which, says my author, the dogs were all of them hanged as having lost their original instinct.

If this last statement be true, of course it would be hopeless to expect to find any of this invaluable breed of dogs still in existence. But in those days historians sometimes made mistakes, as the sciences of criticism and exactness had not been carried to their present perfection and therefore there may be room for hope that a careful enquiry, instituted on the spot, might end in discovering this invaluable talisman for Modern Society and especially for that of India.

SIRDAR SATBACHUN SING SACHAWALLA WRITES UNTO HIS LEARNED AND WISE FRIEND THE EDITOR OF INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION.

My Esteemed Friend,

You English are continually pointing out to us the advantages of "education," and urging us to send our children to your schools and colleges. You are scribbling theorists. We judge from facts and practical results. We find that our children, who have been educated in your schools and colleges, have imbibed Western knowledge, of *doubtful practical* value to them in every-day life, at the expense of all moral and religious belief and restraint, and that they become utter infidels, for the most part void of all good principles. Of course it is not our object or desire to enter into theological arguments, which we leave for Padres, Pandits and Moollahs, whose vocation and business it is to discuss such matters, and who alone possess the requisite special knowledge for such things. But we go on the broad fact that there is no religion which does not exercise a certain moral and restrictive influence on mankind, to the benefit of themselves and of society at large. In Bengal, where your educational system has had a long trial of more than half a century, its practical effects have been demoralising in the extreme; and there is no class of our countrymen on whom we look with greater contempt and suspicion than the specimens of English-educated Bengalees whom you English present to us as examples of what we and our children should be! To the Sikhs and Punjaubees you could not offer specimens of humanity more repugnant to their feelings and aspirations! We are a manly race and do not admire effeminacy and physical inapacity. We believe in the practical truth of the reply of the Ameer of Cabul to one of your Governors when he said "Akal hi, lakin shekal bhichaya." Of course we do not expect or desire the English Government to impart religious instruction in their schools and colleges, for that would be even more repugnant to our feelings than the Anglicised-Bengalees held up to us as examples. But the course of study and reading in your schools and colleges might advantageously be changed with the view of teaching moral precepts and practices, without infringing in the least in matters of religious belief, doctrines and dogmas. Such books as Shakespeare's plays teach our children no good precepts and practices; and there are many more in use just now that are just as objectionable and harmful. And from the large sums of money which you English squeeze out of us in the shape of taxes of various kinds, you might well spare grants for elementary schools, which might be entirely within our own control and management, in proportion to our differing nationalities and religions, and in which, according to our various religious beliefs, we might give our children the foundations of a sound, moral and religious teaching and training, in their childhood, when such teaching is most impressive and indelible, and when the uncultivated infant mind is open to conviction. Until you English do this, your educational institutions will never be popular with, and possess the confidence of, the masses, although they will be frequented by the Baboo official element, whose interest it is to ingratiate itself into the favour of your English officials, with the view of obtaining official employment.

Another strong objection which we have against your educational system is that while it unfits our children to follow the occupations, trades and professions of their forefathers and to live in that state of life in which it has pleased God to call them, it teaches no industrial and useful arts and trades, although it gives birth to aspirations and ambitions which cannot generally be fulfilled. With the large numbers of semi-Anglicised and simi-educated young Punjaubees and Bengalees and Hindostanees knocking about, and the limited employment for officials employment, where there is no reasonable prospect whatever that these young men will be provided for in the manner they desire and have been led to expect and the probability of their gaining honest livelihoods is still less; so that your educational system is simply demoralising such of our young men as have fallen under its baneful influence. Even the railways can only afford a limited field for employment. And what is to become of the numbers who will be left unprovided for? Do you English wish to turn them into "*loafers*," similar to your poor white and Eurasian brethren whom we see starving and wandering about our town, bazaars and serais? May the Great Gooroo forbid that such a thing happen! Your English "*loafer*" is simply a standing disgrace to your rule and prestige; and it has done more to lower to you in our opinion, than any other circumstances that has occurred in your relations with us! We have also that thus initiated into neglect of his own countrymen and we naturally conclude that you English who grudge a small expenditure for the support, education and care of your own poor countrymen and co-religionists, must have some very deep and sinister motives for spending lakhs of rupees in trying to Anglicise our children with English education and in staving off a *supposed* famine in Bengal! We believe that your English Government is seeking popularity with a political object and end; and blundering, as usual in doing so, have got hold of the wrong end of the stick, exposing your own weakness and (perhaps not groundless) fear of us!

My friend, I said before that you English were an extraordinary people, tainted with insanity and blinded by your pride and exclusiveness. What greater proof of my assertion could there be than the many acts of folly I tell you of? Judging from your own obtuseness, you take us to be just as simple and unobservant as you yourselves are; and you try to impose upon us as if we were mere children and unsophisticated savages! Look at the political danger you are blindly running into with your "losfing," starving white and Eurasian population! Would any other nation but you English allow its own countrymen and descendants to grow up in ignorance, poverty and wretchedness, and the consequent natural feeling of discontent and disloyalty on the part of those who may prove to be your most dangerous enemies in critical times? Surely not! And this too with no want of waste lands and military and other employment to provide for them, with the them contented and loyal; with no want of money to educate them. Look about Sooltan's Serae, the Loonda bezaar, the Anarkullie bazaar near your own office, and judge for yourself

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A FORGERY CASE.

(*Madras Mail.*)

A case of considerable importance was decided at the close of the Sessions of the District Court at Negapatam on the 6th instant. It appears that the case excited a great sensation throughout the district of Tanjore, not on the score of its merits, but on account of the importance of the parties concerned. The complainant is a Pleader of the District Court, and two of the accused persons are rich *mirasdars* in the district, holding about a hundred and fifty *vaties* of lands. The accused persons were charged with being concerned in executing a deed of exchange of lands, and antedating it, so as to make it appear that it was executed previously to a suit in the Subordinate Court, which ended by a decree dated 4th November 1874, ordering a disposition of the land different from the exchange deed alleged to be forged, and thereby attempting to avoid the effect of the said decree. The complainant on the one hand, and the 1st and 2nd accused on the other, held equal shares of certain villages in common. Disputes arising, a suit was filed in the Subordinate Court, and the matter referred for arbitration. The decree was based on the arbitrators' report, which was made twelve days after the disputed document was registered. The prosecution, which was conducted before the Joint Magistrate, endeavoured to show (1) That the document in question was seen to be executed subsequent to the date it bears, 18th July 1874. (2) That the stamped papers on which it is written were produced blank before the arbitrator, subsequent to the 18th July for the purpose of writing another document on. (3) That after 18th July 1874, the 1st and 2nd accused persons put in, in connection with the arbitration, papers which were entirely inconsistent with the fact of the existence of the document impugned. As to the 1st point, the Committing Magistrate observed that there was no evidence. On the second, he remarked that the evidence appeared very weak, as the arbitrator to whom these blank papers must no doubt have been shown, never saw them, and it was very difficult for the other witnesses to remember the stamps. On the 3rd point, however, he referred to some papers in connection with the civil suit, "the language of all of which were altogether inconsistent with the existence of the disputed document." The Joint Magistrate observed—"The question is whether from the language of these, and from the other circumstances, it is to be presumed conclusively that (C) was not then in existence. It appears to me to point at that conclusion." The case was committed to the Sessions Court, and it came on for hearing on the 6th. The public prosecutor, Mr. S. A. Saminada Ayyar, instructed by Messrs. Oliver and Nyanathee Amatti, appeared on behalf of prosecution; and Messrs. N. Subbramani Ayyar, B. A., T. Kuppooswing Ayyar, T. K. Annamali Ayyar and C. V. Sengamba Ayyar, of the local bar, appeared for the prisoners. The charge was read out to the accused, and they pleaded "not guilty." After replying to the presiding Judge to a few questions on the facts of the case, the public prosecutor addressed the Assessors in a small on the nature of the prosecution. He next addressed the Bench, in regard to the evidence he proposed to adduce, and then called the complainant and other witnesses. The relevant portion of the evidence given by these two witnesses was to the effect that they had seen, on the date of the arbitration, the identical stamped papers on which the disputed document was written, and which if true would have conclusively established the alleged forgery, inasmuch as the disputed document was dated previous to the date of arbitration, and the stamp papers produced before the arbitrator were blank. On this point the witnesses on behalf of the prosecution were completely broken down by a few questions from the learned Judge. Mr. Nelson made out from the replies given by the 2nd witness, who by the way, is a pleader by profession, that he could not remember the particulars of any one of a host of the stamped papers that had gone through his hands in his official capacity, while he could distinctly state the date, and the names of the vendor and vendee of the stamp paper alleged to have been produced before the arbitrator. His Honor asked the Assessors whether they believed the statement about the production of the blank paper before the arbitrator, and they answered in the negative. The learned Judge then remarked that if the case before him were a Civil Suit he should hesitate a long time before he would give his decision, but as it involved vital interest in no less than 8 persons, he could not convict them on a mere hypothesis. He could see no inconsistency between the existance of the document impugned and some other papers in connection with the Civil Suit. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, he considered that the prisoners had been honest, and he considered that they ought not to have been sent for trial. His Honor, therefore, directed a verdict of acquittal.

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